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British Ultimatum Given to Indonesians

Surrender Demand to Be Backed Up by Armed Forces Under General Christison

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 9.—British planes dropped leaflets to the Indonesian forces in Surabaya calling for unconditional surrender—a move which may signal a general uprising by well-drilled Nationalists throughout the entire island of Java.

The ultimatum ordered the Nationalists to lay down arms before 6 a.m. tomorrow. The leaflets said that the order will be backed up by the use of all naval, army and air forces under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander in the Netherlands East Indies.

Explosive tension gripped Java. A British army official admitted the situation in Surabaya as critical and announced that more troops of the 5th Indian Division arrived yesterday.

Unofficially it is learned that 4,000 Dutch troops would land at Batavia tomorrow. The Indonesians were reported massing 100,000 strong in central Java and leaders by radio asked the people not to lay down arms but fight.

Observers said that the struggle between the Dutch and Indonesians has become so bitter that it seemed only intervention by the United Nations or possibly by the United States would bring the peace formula. A high authority said that the British welcome United States arbitration, but is known to consider the matter a family affair.

Meanwhile, President Dr. I. R. Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic appealed tonight to President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee to intercede in the present savage warfare throughout Java.

Radio Urges Resistance

Kyodo

BATAVIA (USIS), November 9.—The UP said that the Nationalist radio in Surabaya last night called on the Indonesians to rush to Surabaya to resist the large number of Dutch troops expected to land there early this morning.

Attack Indian Troops

Kyodo

BATAVIA (USIS), November 8.—American press services reported that 12 Indonesians were killed and two British Indian troops were wounded today when 500 to 1,000 armed Indonesian youths attacked Indian guard forces in Batavia's outskirts.

In Surabaya, British Commander Major General E.C. Mansergh warned the Nalonalists that he was bringing in sufficient troops to disarm all the Indonesians.

BRITISH POLICY ON INDIA

Indian League Head in U.S. Thinks London Will Not Keep Pledges

Britain's attitude toward Indian independence has been critized by the president of the Indian League in America, who told a meeting in New York it is apparent that the British Labor Government does not intend to live up to its pledges and has decided to keep India isolated from the rest of the world, according to a New Delhi report on Wednesday.

Britain's actual aim in India was clearly stated by Sir Frederick Barter, adviser on Indian Affairs to British Minister in Washington. He said that it was the firm wish and intention of the British to give India complete self-government within or without the British Commonwealth as India herself chooses.

Sir Firederick emphasized that the Commonwealth Assembly would have to decide on an united India or a divided India, and the Hindu majority would also decided whether union meant more to them than Hindu domination. Of these two, they could not have both, he added.

Swedish Athletes Probed

Kyodo-AP

STOCKHOLM, November 8.—A meeting of the Swedish athletic association was called to investigate professionalism charges against several track stars including Gunder Haegg and Andersson. A newspaper sadi that Haegg paid taxes last year on $7,000 and Andersson on ¥3,000. If both are ruled professionals, the projected winter tour of the United States would be cancelled.

Ex-Finnish President Nabbed

Kyodo-AP

HELSINKI, November 8.—Eight Finnish wartime leaders including former President Risto Ryti have been arrested on charges of responsibility for the war against Russia and their trials will start next week before the People's Court.

Warning to 'Stay Out' Given Chungking Army On Manchuria Border

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 9.—The Chinese Communists issued a blunt "stay out" warning to the Nationalists massed along Manchuria's southern border near the American-guarded Chinwangtao. They also abruptly cancelled the peace talk scheduled for this afternoon in Chungking and said they would oppose the Nationalist troops if they attempted to enter Manchuria or other liberated areas. They charged the Government of using 49 armies aggregating 127 divisions—nearly 1,000,000 men—plus 350,00 puppets. Semi-official sources said that the Government is likely to make a major drive into Manchuria by moving eastward from Chinwangtao area along the Peiping-Mukden railroad. A Communist spokesman said that many airplanes are massed in Peiping ready to carry the Government troops to Changchun, Manchurian capital. He inferred that the Communists had no way of blocking the air-borne movements.

5-Year Plan Drafted To Up Output of Food

Gigantic Development Project Involves 3 Million Acres Of Land

A gigantic land development project involving 3,675,000 acres of land to find a fundamental solution for the nation's food problem has been mapped out by the Government, it was revealed on Friday, when the plan, which had been worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, was finally approved at the regular Cabinet meeting, according to the Jiji.

The project calling for a large-scale land reclamation and soil improvement is to be carried out over a period of five years. Nearly 50 per cent of the gigantic development project will be undertaken in the Hokkaido, northernmost of the main Japanese islands.

It is expected that the project will require the employment of a total of 1,172,300,000 men before its completion in five years.

At the same time, soil improvement projects will be undertaken for some 5,145,000,000 acres of farm land throughout the country over a period of three years.

Over the five-year period, a total of 1,000,000 households are expected to be "restored" to farming life, including 800,000 for the Japanese mainland and 200,000 for the Hokkaido.

CIO LEADER BACKS TRUMAN

Favors Adoption of Wage Increase Policy Without Upping Prices

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 9.—At Thursday's session of the Labor-Management Conference, CIO President Philip Murray proposed the conference adopt a resolution favoring President Truman's conclusion that wages can be raised generally without increasing prices.

United Mine Workers President John Lewis opposed the proposal as too "conservative" and AFL President William Green was reported to have supported Lewis' attitude that such a resolution would bind wage increases to advances in the cost of living.

Executive Body Expanded

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 7.—The second day of the Labor-Management Conference was given over chiefly to procedural matters.

At the suggestion of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers leader, the conference agreed to enlarge the executive committee from eight to 16 members. The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and industrial organizations, will have eight representatives. Six of the members will represent two major labor organizations—CIO and AFL. The other two will represent the Railroad Brotherhood and Lewis's United Mine Workers Union.

Heads French Chamber

Kyodo

PARIS (USIS), November 9—Socialist Felix Gouin was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday as the Assembly prepared to choose General Charles de Gaulle as head of the Government trusted with drafting a new Constitution and governing France for the next seven months. Mr. Gouin had served since the liberation as chairman of the Constituent Assembly in the previous De Gaulle Government.

U.S. Units in China To Stay Out of War

No Aggressive Action Unless American Interests at Stake, Says Wedemeyer

Kyodo

SHANGHAI (USIS), November 9.—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in China and Chief of Staff for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, said here today that the American forces in north China will take no aggressive action against any Chinese forces except in instances when protection of American interests, lives and property were at stake.

General Wedemeyer arived in China on November 6 from a visit to the United States, flew to Shanghai from Peiping yesterday, and will go to Chungking today for a conference with the Generalissimo.

He said that as soon as his military mission of disarming the Japanese is completed and American lives and property are protected, he will not continue as Chief of Staff for Chiang. He said that there are still 1,800,000 Japanese in China and 40 percent still carry arms and because of the shipping shortage repatriation would take several months.

General Wedemeyer said that the United States recognizes and will support the Central Government, but the Americans will not become involved in the civil war.

U.S. Intervention Charged

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 9—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer who returned to his China command from Washington found himself involved in a long-range controversy with Communist leaders who renewed charges of the United States intervening in China's civil strife. General Wedemeyer denied the intervention and said his troops were caught in minor skirmishes.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Chinese Government and the Communists reported some progress as they resumed negotiations on the four-point peace program.

A Red spokesman said that the chief obstacle was the demand that the Nationalist troops be withdrawn immediately from the Communist-liberated areas.

The Communist New China Daily News specified the latest asserted United States intervention as bloodless, but added that American troops and armored vehicles spearheaded the Nationalist capture of a small railroad station on the Peiping-Mukden railway and arrested Communists in a nearby village.

The News appealed to the Communist newspaper, Daily Worker, in New York to "urge the American people and Government to cease the spearheading and transporting Kuomintang troops by the United States forces to the Communist-liberated areas and finally disconinue any help to the Kuomintang accentuating the civil war in China."

Military Leaders Meet

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AB), November 8.—The Central Government, blocked by land and see from the north, gathered its military leaders for a "bandit suppression" conference on Saturday.

A Communist spokesman termed the conference "very dangerous" and charged that the Government had already ordered the liquidation of the Commdnists under the guise of bandit suppression.

Communist representative, Chou En-lai, who is scheduled to present the Red's counter peace proposals said he would propose the creation of a national committee to investigate the civil war conditions and inquire into American activities in the disputed zones. He said that the Communists still claim the right to accept Japanese surrenders.

Allied Rodeo on Today! GI Overflow Will Limit Rail Service for Public

An estimated 50,000 occupation troops are expected to gather at the Meiji Shrine Baseball Grounds today to witness the huge combined rodeo and air show attraction, the first big-scale entertainment feature in Japan for the Allied troops. One hundred planes of Major General Kenneth B. Wolfe's 5th Air Force will stage a half-hour air show starting at 1:30 p.m. to ring up the curtain for the bucking—bronco show which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The Asahi warns the public that public conveyances will be unavailable for their use between the hours of 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 9 p.m. in view of the heavy traffic of the occupational troops.

Soviet Union's Rights Will No Be Impaired

Will Not Suffer From Changes In Montreux Convention Regarding Dardanelles

The proposals made to Turkey by U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes regarding changes in the Montreaux Convention will not in any way impair the rights Russia now enjoys on the Dardanelles. On the contrary they will increase them but not in the degree that the Russians wish, stated American radio commentator Rex Miller, according to a San Francisco report dated November 9.

Referring to the statement made by Secretary Byrnes that the Big Three had reached an agreement at Potsdam regarding the future of the Dardanelles, Rex Miller said that "it was significant that Mr. Byrnes should make such a statement today because the Russo-Turkish Treaty of Friendship expires today, and Russia has been trying to obtain special privileges in the Dardanelles region in any new treaty that may be concluded with Turkey. The Russians are demanding a right to establish military bases along this strategic waterway."

Continuing, he said that the American proposal is that the straits should be opened to merchant vessels of all nations at all times and that they should be opened to warships of countries situated on the Black Sea at all times. The Turks would be deprived of some of their authority in control of this strait and more power will be placed in the hands of the United Nations which would exercise a supervisory control over this area, Mr. Miller added.

Secretary Byrnes said, the radio commentator continued, that one reason for disclosing the American proposals is that dispatches from Ankara last Sunday saying that the United States had assured Turkey of a considerable measure of American support were incorrect. "This is good news." Mr. Miller stated, "for as I pointed out when these dispatches first arrived from Turkey they seemed to indicate that the United States was trying to underwrite Burkey's position in the Armenian provinces of Kars and Ardahan on the frontier of the Soviet-Armenian republic. I am glad to hear that we probably had made no such commitment."

Paris Press Says Stalin Suffered Heart Attack

Kyodo

PARIS (AP), November 9.—The newspaper Liberation Soir published yesterday a Moscow dateline dispatch from "one of our correspondents" which said that Premier Josef Stalin suffered a heart attack while vacationing at Sochi on the Black Sea coast and had been under care of specialists. There has been no confirmation from any other source.

Overall Report Given Of Extra War Budget

Unspent Sum to Be Taken Over by Finance Ministry On December 1

An overall report on the extraordinary military budget was made public Friday by Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa.

According to the statement, the extra war budgets for the nine fiscal years from 1937 to 1945 totaled ¥222,128,000,000 of which, ¥205,500,000,000 has been authorized by the Throne for defrayal leaving an unauthorized remainder of ¥16,500,000,000. Jurisdiction over the remaining war budget will be transferred to the Fiance Ministry on December 1 and the Finance Minister will be in charge of the intendence of the budget from the same date.

Defrayal of the budget will be suspended at the end of March, next year, when the accountant's business in Japan Proper is expected to be finished. A bill on this program will be submitted for approval to the extraordinary Diet session in December or to the next session.

Erpenditures necessary after the suspension of the war budget will be disbursed from the remainder of the war budget which will be transferred to the Finance Ministry's ordinary accounts. Paymasters and intendants in the employ of the War, Navy and Munitions Ministries will continue their work under the supervision of the Finance Minister.

Future defrayments from the extra war budget which will in most part be used for expenditures for demobilization, supplying the troops abroad and other post-war readjustments will be limited to the unauthorized remaining appropriations of ¥16,500,000,000. The authorities expect to avoid supplementary war budget appropriations.

Future appropriations will be met by issuance of bonds. At present, of the expected total of war budget Lends of ¥118,300,000,000, those already floated aggregate ¥97,500,000,000. leaving a total of ¥20,800,000 still unfloated.

Exchange Manipulations Told

Arbitrary manipulations of the official exchange rate resorted to by Japanese military authorities in China and other parts of East Asia during the war have been the major factor in accelerating the vicious inflation now prevailing througnout this part of the world, financial exports revealed here on Friday, according to the Jiji.

They made the revelation in connection with the publication by the Finance Ministry of details of the Extraordinary War Appropriations Account the same afternoon.

According to these experts, the Japanese military authorities resorted to manipulations of official exchange rates by means of "black market" exchange rates in order to boost actual amounts of expenditures on the spot.

Since March, this year, the government has attempted to check an abnormal increase in expenditures by the military forces in acquiring needed goods by means of the Foreign Fund Management Act, which secretly authorized the military authorities in China and Southern Regions to fix arbitrary exchange rates between the Japanese yen and local currencies.

In China, these experts pointed out, the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the Central Reserve Bank note has been fixed, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, at the official quotation of $18 per 100 yuan in C.R.B. notes. This official exchange rate was supposed to be in force throughout the duration of war.

This rate did remain in force, they said, as far as Japanese civilians were concerned, with the result that they suffered severely from the sky-rocketing prices in China. On a number of occasions, Japanese residents appealed to the Japanese

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Noted Defense Lawyer Refuses Legal Service For Tojo at War Trial

"I don't want any part in the defense of Tojo," said Dr. Somei Uzawa, well-known Japanese criminal lawyer, one of the 17 barristers picked by the Japanese Government on November 8 to act as counsel for the Japanese war criminals, . . . if the Allies permit." I think the former Prime Minister will have a hard time obtaining a Japanese counsel," he continued, "but because of its international importance, Tojo should be given a fair trial." Dr. Uzawa further said that he would not stand in the defense of any of the suspects unless he was certain of their innocence, adding that he did not know of any among the already arrested who really deserved his services.

More Charges Bared At Yamashita's Trial

Reign of Terror Committed At Batangas Province Told by Witnesses

Kyodo

MANILA (AP), November 8.—The grim story of the Japanese reign of terror in Batangas Province where 25,000 men, women and children were brutally mistreated or murdered in seven months began to unfold before the Military Commission hearing war crimes charges against General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Japanese Commander in the Philippines.

The first Batangas witness, Lieutenant James P. Healey of San Francisco, a war crimes investigation officer, testified he learned that some 60,000 Japanese soldiers ran rampart over the province from November, 1944 to May of this year committing acts of brutality on the grounds that their victims were guerrillas.

Filipino Pampilo Umali related that he was tied up with about 700 men and an undetermined number of women and led off to a well about 300 feet wide and 60 feet deep and one by one made to jump into the well with about 300 others. They covered the well with native bamboo sheets after throwing in some rocks, a sewing machine and firing in many shots. Six of the men escaped with aid from Filipinos.

The defense announced it will attempt to show the killing of over 12,000 civilians rich and old in the town of Lipa of Batangas Province was in retaliation for constant night attacks on Japanese communication lines by Filipino guerrillas. The Commission members ruled they would hear a limited testimony on the guerilla action, but would not consider it grounds for causing cruelties perpetrated by the Japanese soldiers.

Yamashita Is Nervous

Kyodo

MANILA, November 8.—General Tomoyuki Yamashita showed signs of mental strain during the ninthday of the trial. He took notes today for the first time and often consulted with the American officers appointed to defend him.

Joins Trial Commission

Kyodo

MANILA, November 7.—Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, today, resigned as chief of staff of the Philippine Army to take a place on the military commission which will soon try Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Japan's "Beast of Bataan" on war crimes charges. Valdes was appointed to the commission by General MacArthur at the recommendation of the Commonwealth government. He went through the Bataan campaign with MacArthur and escaped to Australia with President Quezon. Brig. General Rafael Jalendi will be acting chief of staff pending permanent appointment.

Labor Control Laws Are Abolished Here

Eight Specific Rulings Abrogated, MacArthur's Headquarters Reveals

The Japanese Government's repressive laws and wartime controls over labor have been abolished, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced yesterday, says a PRO press release.

Observing that eight specific Japanese labor control laws had been abrogated, the headquarters noted also that the Allied directive of October 4, ordering removal of restrictions on political and civil liberties, had removed all legal hindrances to labor organization.

An Allied official said that Japanese labor has the opportunity to push the enactment in the Japanese Diet of legislation that would legalize unions and protect the workers' rights in the matters of organization, maintenance and activities of unions.

"The situation right now," he said, "is that there is no representative or wartime control law in existence in Japan that specifically restricts the right of labor to engage in unionization activities.

"But by the same token, there also is no law as yet by which anything legally can be done if an employer fires a worker for union activity, or if he refuses to bargain collectively with a group of workers, or if he discriminates against unionists in any way for union activity.

"It is expected that liberal elements will prepare and enanct legislation that will legalize unions and the activities of the people who are a part of them."

The eight laws which have been abolished are:

(1). National Labor Mobilization Ordinance, which authorizes measures for labor allocation, labor conscription, restrictions on employe discharges and job transfers, semi-annual registration and settlement of labor disputes.

(2) Ordinance for Establishment of the National Labor Mobilization Committee, which prescribed the system of prefectural mobilization committees to act as liaison agencies between the factories and the Welfare Ministry.

(3) Ordinance on Training of Engineers in Factories, which prescribed measures for apprentice training in important manufacturing plants.

(4) Ordinance for Management of Labor in Important Factories, which prescribed military organization and discipline for factories, including assignment of military rank for factory officials and workers, organization in "squads," and rendering of the military salute.

(5) Rule on Training Institutions for Machine Engineers, in which 41 prefectural institutions were established to train school graduates in leadership and mechanics.

(6) Rule on Inspectors of Labor Arrangement, which provided for frequent government inspection of factories to determine shortage or surpluses in the labor supply, with their consequent right to shift workers to other plants if it were deemed necessary.

(7) Wartime Exception to Factory Act Ordinance, which suspended all stipulations on working hours, holidays, night work and dangerous occupations for women and children in factories.

(8) Exception to the Rule of Miners Work Ordinance, which suspended the same stipulations as No. 7, but for mine labor.

The Japanese Welfare Ministry informed Allied Headquarters that abolition of the last two measures would bring Japanese protective labor legislation back to prewar standards.

The Allied spokesman noted that the abolition of repressive labor legislation had been accomplished by informal discussions with Japanese authorities rather than by issuing formal directives.

He also noted that the Japanese Government, since October 1, had enacted three regulations "of some significance in the current labor situation".

One provides that prefectural governors may order registration

The second provides for vocational training, restrictions on dismissal of employes, compulsory employment of workers by selected employers, and a requirement that laborers continue working in designated industries.

The third, which is composed of "interim instructions" for mediation of labor disputes between November 5 and enactment of a formal mediation act, provides for mediation by prefectural committees composed of equal representatives from labor, management and the public.

These instructions also provide that police authorities will not intervene in labor disputes unless violence occurs.

Russia Not Entitled to Much in Pacific War. . .Pauley

Russia is entitled to very little, if any indemnity, for its part in the Pacific War, said Edwin Pauley, head of the U.S. Reparations Commission, on Saturday, following his arrival in San Francisco, en route to Tokyo, according to a broadcast from the Golden Gate city.

Experts Start Study

Members of the staff of Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's representative on Japanese reparations, began discussions on Friday with officers of General MacArthur's staff preliminary to a survey of the Japanese economy with a view to the development of a program of reparations from Japan, according to a PRO release.

H. D. Maxwell, Chief of Staff to Ambassador Pauley, met with Major General R. J. Marshall, SCAP Deputy Chief of Staff, and Colonel R. C. Kramer, Chief of SCAP Economic and Scientific Section. Ambassador Pauley will join the group in Tokyo about November 13.

Mr. Maxwell, in commenting on the splendid cooperation extended the mission by SCAP, emphasized that both General MacArthur and the mission are working toward a common objective—to effectively prevent Japan from again waging war.

Members of the Reparations body include:

EDWIN W. PAULEY. Ambassador and personal representative of President Truman on reparations matters. Served as United States Representative on Allied Commission on reparations and was Special Ambassador on United States Delegation to Berlin Conference. He is a California industrialist and was a member of the Lend-Lease mission that visited Russia in 1941. He is president of the Petrol Corporation of Los Angeles. Prior to assuming reparations duties he was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He is 42 years old. He is regent of the University of California, where he taught economics. Resident of Los Angeles, Calif.

MARTIN T. BENNETT. B.S. degree as well as a professional degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin. Upon graduation from the University, in 1921, he was employed by the American Light and Traction Company properties in Wisconsin, and then for eleven years by the State of Wisconsin, where he was first on the staff of the State Engineering Department and later on the staff of the Public Service Commission. For approximately four and one-half years, Mr. Bennett was employed by the New York Public Service Com-

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Yoshida for Grand Shrines

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida left Tokyo for the Kansai by air at 9 a.m. Saturday to visit the Grand Shrines of Ise, accompanied by Private Secretary Tomoda. After staying in Kyoto Saturday, he will proceed to Ujiyamada Sunday morning to report his assumption of ministership at the Ise Grand Shrines. He also will visit the Unebi and Momoyama Mausoleums as well as the Kashihara Shrine before stopping at Kyoto to spend the Sunday night. The Foreign Minister is scheduled to return to the capital by plane on Monday afternoon, arriving at Tachikawa at 4:10 p.m.

U.S. Strikers Resume Work

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Striking bus and trolley car operators voted almost unanimously on Wednesday to resume work in the capital, pending prompt negotiations on wage increase demands. Meanwhile the nation's idle due to labor disputes totaled 273,000.

Committee Studying Constitution Setup

Matsumoto States Revision Work Progressing in Interview With Asahi

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio, said in an interview with the Asahi that the Committee of Inquiry into the Question of Constitutional Reform, headed by him, which has met four times, has completed a general examination of the matter on hand and that it expects to consider details when it meets next time.

It is the policy of the committee, he said, not to go so far as to consider the question of whether the Tenno system should be abolished or not.

Questions and answers at the interview follow:

Question: How far has the constitutional reform inquiry committee proceeded with its work?

Answer: The committee began by considering whether there was need of revising the Constitution and if so, what are the points whose revision should be considered. The deliberations of the committee have thus far made clear the points that are in need of revising. There is plenty of data in the hands of the committee and thanks to the efforts of individual members the work is progressing smoothly. Whether a bill revising the Constitution will be offered at the extraordinary session of the Diet next spring is a political question, and I cannot say anything on it. For myself, I have the hope that the committee will have more time in which to investigate the matter before it. But we are working so that we may be ready for any Imperial order at any time. We have a mind to be fully prepared if a revision bill is brought up at the extraordinary session.

Question: Will not the statement of the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning the unfitness of Prince Fumimaro Konoye for the work of considering revision of the Constitution have an effect in bringing the Constitutional reform inquiry being made by the Office of the Privy Seal to a speedy end?

Answer: I think that irrespective of the statement of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters the inquiry of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal will be ended soon. From the first, the general principles were stressed in the inquiry of the Office. From this, it appears that the inquiry will not progress so far as to make possible the consideration of concrete questions. I imagine the inquiry cannot proceed that far.

Question: Is there any intention of getting the present inquiry committee to continue to consider the matter in hand until it is finished? What is the plan, if any, for the organization of the new organ if the setup of the present committee is to altered and the members changed?

Answer: The inquiry committee set out along purely academic lines, so the policy is to have the body persist in the present attitude. It may be that before the inquiry is over polical questions will enter, with the result that there will arise a need to set up a new inquiry council. There is no law requiring that an inquiry council be set up. So this point is not receiving our attention. When the last stage is reached in the consideration of revision of the Constitution it is only be expected that the matter will become linked with political questions. Then we will take measures appropriate to the situation. Until such a need, arises, the inquiry committee as I hope will not concern itself about political interpretations and proceed along jurisprudential lines.

Question: What is the effect of discussions concerning the Tenno system on the inquiry committee?

Answer: Individual members may may have their own views. The policy of the inquiry committee is not go so far as to take up the question of whether the Tenno system should be abolished or not.

Question: Is there not any need of strengthening the inquiry committee?

Answer: I think the present members of the committee and advisers to it leave nothing to be desired. In order to make it possible for the inquiry to proceed along broad lines we decided that the committee should have the benefit of the Finance Ministry in matters connected with accounts and of officials of the justice, and are in negotiations with the Ministries concerned.

Question: What are the points which will receive the greatest attention of the committee when it comes to considering the Constitution article by article?

Answer: All articles should receive our careful attention. But I should think that Articles First, Third and Fourth will come into question. Various members are troubled over those concerning the Army and the Navy.

Color Changed by Atom Bomb

Kyodo

ALAMOGORDO, New Mexico (AP) November 9.—The state livestock inspector reported that the cattle changed color and the ranchers' beards became streaked with gray following the first atomic bomb test near here last July.

Only Vestiges Now Left of Magnificence That Once Was Imperial Palace Confines

For the first time since Yedo castle became the Imperial Palace, a description of its interior, now laid waste by the B-29 raid on May 25 this year, was made available to a Kyodo correspondent who accompanied staff members of the Pacific Stars and Stripes on a tour of inspection, Thursday.

All the magnificant buildings within the moat-surrounded castle, excepting the Kashikodokoro, one of the three sanctuaries, are now gone with only foundation stones remaining as mute reminders of the grandeur of the past, the Kyodo reporter writes.

Only half-demolished corner-stones and one stair-case remain where the main structure of the palace once stood. One is told that the main building housed magnificent rooms such as the Phoenix Hall, Paulownia Hall. Bamboo Hall, Peony Hall, the West and East Ante-Chambers and Grapes Hall. At the Seiden Hall, the New Year's ceremony and other important Court rituals used to be observed while the Homei, Chikusa and Peony Halls were used for Imperial banquets. Formal Imperial audiences were held at the Phoenir Hall while the Paulownia Hall was used for audiences by Her Majesty the Empress. These halls and chambers are no more, and there remains only a fountain in the midst of the ruins where the front garden of the Homei Hall once existed.

In the inner garden near the Nijubashi or "Double" bridge, there is a purely Japanese garden lay-out where once old plum trees bloomed. Above the "double" bridge, the Tamon-ro (tower) stands unscarred.

The Kashikodokoro structure remains perfectly intact, deep within a grove heavily forested with tall pine trees.

Since the destruction of the Imperial Palace, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have graciously removed to the building within the Fukiage Garden within the Palace enclosure, from where His Imperial Majesty daily proceeds to the Imperial Office adjacent to the Imperial Household Ministry building where His Imperial Majesty is pleased to attend to State affairs.

Study on Reparations Launched by Experts

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mission as assistant director of Research and Valuation. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Bennett joined the Power Branch of the War Production Board, where his duties comprised the war-time regulation of both manufactured and natural gas supply. Since the summer of 1943, he has been consultant in industrial engineering for several federal agencies, including WPB, TVA, and the Foreign Economic Administration. Since the beginning of this year, Mr. Bennett has been chief of the Industrial Division of FEA. Resident of Washington, D. C.

COLONEL J. R. GILCHRIST GSC. B.S. United States Military Academy 1928; Infantry and Finance Department to 1944; various staff positions including Chief of Operations and Training, Finance Department, U.S. Army; chief of Foreign Fiscal Affairs. U.S. Army; member of government missions to Bermuda and London; chief of Financial Division, German Country Unit, SHAEF, Director and Deputy Director, Economic Division, U.S. Group Control Council (Germany) and presently assigned to Civil Affairs Division. Office, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. Immediate assignment: Representative of Secretary of War and Military Advisor to Ambassador Pauley and members of his Reparations Mission to Japan.

LT. COL. GAIL S. CARTER. As Assistant Chief of Secretariat, United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France and Germany and attended Berlin Conference, 1945. Was formerly chairman, New Mexico Public Service Commission and Director, New Mexico Bureau of Revenue. Resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ARTHUR G. COONS, PH.D. Dean of Faculty and Acting President of Occidental College, Los Angeles, California. Economist—holds rank also as Professor of Economics. Since 1920 has taught Economics in University of Pennsylvania, University of California, Claremont College, and Occidental College. Student of Far Eastern economics. Member of American Delegation—Ninth International Conference, Institute of Pacific Relations, Hot Springs, Va., 1945. Economic research in England, 1939. Formerly Consultant, National Research Planning Board, 1940-41; Office of Price Administration—Price Executive for Southern California and Associate Regional Price Executive 1942-43. Resident of Los Angeles, California.

JOSIAH E. DUBOIS, JR. Assistant to Secretary of Treasury. Formerly Chief Counsel; Foreign Funds Control; Assistant General Counsel of Treasury Department; General Counsel, War Refuge Board; member special economic mission to Central America, 1941; member special financial and economic mission to North Africa, 1943; accompanied Secretary of Treasury on special Presidential mission to England and France, August 1944. As member of United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia and attended Berlin conference, 1945. Resident of Camden, New Jersey.

DR. LUTHER H. GULICK. Director of the Institute of Public Administration of New York City. He is consultant to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and was formerly director of the Office of Organizational Planning of WPB. As a member of United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia and attended Berlin Conference, 1945. Dr. Gulick was born in Japan and has been a student of Japanese affairs. Resident of New York City, New York.

J. P. HURNDALL. B.S. College of Mining, University of California 1923. Engaged as engineer and geologist in petroleum exploration and development for major oil companies until 1931, and as consultant with offices in Los Angeles, California until 1941. Commissioned in Naval Reserve in 1940 and served one and a half years with Naval Intelligence and three years with Navy Amphibious Forces. Resident of Altadena, California.

DAVID R. JENKINS. Economist in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, where he has responsibility for work on Japan and Korea. Previous positions held include Financial Economist, Western Electric Company; Research Manager at S-M News Company; and Associate Professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics, South Carolina A and M College; was also instructor at Columbia University and at the City College of New York. During 1934-1936 he was employed in New Zealand as an Instructor in mathematics at Wellington College and also in the Mangatuna Maori District where he had experience in administering rural native schools. Resident of New York City, New York.

WILLIAM GREEN JOHNSTON. Of the firm of Johnston and Johnston, Houston and Oklahoma City, produce of oil and extensive ranch and farming interests.' World War I major; director of American Red Cross, Oklahoma City; Director of Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce; member of Independent Oil and Gas Association of America; member of Ranchers Association of Texas; American Legion; 4th Regional Financial Director of Democratic National Committee (1944-1945). Resident of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

STANLEY JOINER. Service in U.S. Navy for three years, seventeen months overseas. Formerly connected with Southern Union Gas Company, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHARLES A. KARL. As member of Secretariat of the United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia, and attended Berlin conference, 1945. Formerly with War Department. Resident of Arlington, Virginia.

OWEN LATTIMORE. In the Far East, and in research academic and government work connected with the Far East, for twenty-five years. Especially well-known for his travels and research work in the frontier territories between China and Russia. Political Adviser to President Chiang Kai-Shek, on the recommendation of President Roosevelt, 1941-1942. In charge of Far Eastern operations of OWI, 1943-1944. Accompanied Vice President Wallace to Siberia and China, 1944. Now on leave from Johns Hopkins University, where he is Director of the Page School of International Relations. Resident of Baltimore, Maryland.

SGT. JOHN MATLES. Four years Army service in England, China-Burma-India Theater, and Russia. Served as a member of Secretariat of the United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, in Moscow. Resident of New York City, New York.

H. D. MAXWELL. President of Maxwell Petroleum Company, large Pacific Coast oil marketers. Member during war years of Petroleum Administration for War, Pacific Coast Oil Industry Marketing Committee; served as member of Advisory Council, Fuel Oil Division, OPA. Resident of Tacoma, Washington.

BENJAMIN C. OLSEN. As a member of Secretariat of the United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia, and attended Berlin Conference, 1945. Formerly with Office of Strategic Services. Resident of Salt Lake City, Utah.

LT. JOHN G. REIFSNIDER, USNR. Service in U.S. Navy for three years with counterintelligence in 11th Naval District. Took part in assault and occupation of Saipan and Tinian. Born in Tokyo; formerly employed by B. F. Goodrich Co. Resident of Pasadena, California.

FUND SHUTTLING BLOCKED

Uzami's Account Transferred From Korea Frozen Here

Japanese attempts to shuttle money out of former Japanese occupied territories back to the comparative safety of Japan Proper are being met with swift Allied moves to freeze the funds as quickly as the attempts are detected, said PRO on Friday.

Allied Headquarters threw its latest block into an individual identified as Yoneichi Uzami, who allegedly pocketed and sent from Korea to Japan the sum of ¥1,818,414, a payment by the Japanese navy to the Korean Commodity Company for the purchase of rice.

The largest attempted transaction in this series of instances was that in which the household of Prince Ri unsuccessfully attempted to transfer ¥5½ million from Korea to the Akasaka, Branch of the Imperial Bank in Japan.

According to information reaching Allied Headquarters, Uzami collected the bill from the Japanese navy, deposited it in his personal account with the Bank of Chosen (Korea), and gave the Korean Commodity Company his personal check for the amount.

When the company, however, attempted to cash the check, it was found that Uzami had transferred all his funds from the Bank of Chosen to the Fukuoka branch of the Imperial Bank, in Japan.

The Japanese Government, in a directive from Allied Headquarters, has been directed to cancel the fund transfer and to block the account as it exists with the Imperial Bank.

Liberal Party Set Up At Hibiya Park Rally

President Hatoyama Reveals Platform; Hits Communism, Tojo, Military Clique

The Liberal Party of Japan was formally inaugurated at the meeting held at the Hibiya Public Hall, Hibiya Park, Friday afternoon.

Following the election of the chairman, reports and explanations on the party's manifesto and platform, Ichiro Hatoyama, former Education Minister and staunch liberal who stubbornly adhered to his principle during the war years, was elected president. Mr. Hatoyama announced the appointments of the party's staff members and delivered a speech clarifying its policy. Ryozo Makino, Kan Kikuchi, novelist and outstanding liberal thinker, and Reikichi Kita also spoke on the party's policies.

The Liberal Party consists of outstanding liberals representing Japan's intellectual middle class and has 50 seats in the House of representatives. It will be second to the Mimpon-to or Democratic Party which will be formally organized on November 16 and which will be the majority party with more than 200 seats in the Lower House.

The platform of the Liberal Party as proclaimed on Friday proposes:

1. To carry out the terms of the Potsdam Declaration positively, eliminate militaristic elements and to build a new Japan in line with the accepted principle of the world.

2. To protect the national polity, establish a responsible democratic government and uphold the principle of freedom of science, arts, education, religion, thoughts, press, speech and action.

3. To strengthen national finance, stimulate free economic activities and rebuild agriculture, industry and commerce thereby to augment national economy.

4. To enhance political ethics and social morality thereby to brighten national life.

5. To respect fundamental human rights, promote the status of women and actively carry out social policies thereby to ensure stability and happiness of life.

Hatoyama Hits Communism

Following is the gist of President Hatoyama's speech delivered at the meeting:

We firmly believe that the newly-formed Liberal Party is the one party capable of extricating our country from the dangers that beset her in this crucial period of her history.

Japan is now in the midst of a grave social unrest. The first cause for this lies in the food shortage, especially in the shortage of rice and wheat. If we allow the problem of food shortage to run its course, and, thus expose the people to starvation, communism is bound to find its way into the factories and mines to eventually plunge the whole country to ultimate ruin.

In what way are we to solve the food problem? There are two questions to this problem. One is how to deal with the present situation, and the other, the question of how to ensure an adequate supply of food for the people in the future. The first can only be solved by the importation of rice; the General Headquarters are cognizant of this fact. However, above all else, it is necessary that the Japanese people convince the United Nations that they have become truly democratic and peace-loving. The second involves the increased production of fertilizers from upwards of next year and the harnessing of unemployed labor to open up new fields for cultivation; the amount still found wanting to be imported. This problem of food shortage can be solved politically. That is to say, by the application of the sort of democratic political measures such as we envisage. Therefore, politics is no longer a matter of theory and abstract argument but it is a vital problem having a direct bearing upon the food situation.

We fully appreciate the fact the Supreme Headquarters has released the Communists, who had certainly been inhumanly suppressed, gave them an opportunity to express their opinions, in accordance with the general policy of transforming Japan from a militaristic oligarchy into a peace-loving state in the shortest time possible, but, in view of the total lack of political conscience on the part of the political leaders coupled with the want of political experience on the part of the people, there is reason to believe that the pople are in great danger of being misled by the Communists who have every knowledge of the methods of social warfare. The Communists are given access to the radio to propagate their principles, a matter for regret. Not only should the Government give due consideration but, we, too, in turn, must attack the grave errors of communstic teachings.

It is clear that Communism aims for the abolition of the Throne, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the liquidation of private property. Whether or no, the Communists, themselves, declare these to be their aims, there is a rumor that the headquarters of Communists abroad have directed the members of its party in Japan to refrain from openly demanding the abolition of the Throne but to attain their aims under the cover of the respectable appearance of a popular front. We must not be deceived by their clever camouflage.

Must Push Aims

The abolition of the Throne means the loss of the principal support of the State as a family on which the policy of our country is founded and no one can doubt that Communism leads logicall to the dictatorship of the proletariat and there can be nothing farther removed from the true idea of democracy. Under such a dictatorship, there is neither freedom of speech, press, nor of holding meetings and forming political parties. The liquidation of private property is contrary to the essential requirements of human nature. It is our duty to spend our last breath in fighting for these three things that is, the perpetuation of the Throne, the prevention of a dictatorship of the proletariat, and the protection of private property. Should we fail in these, it is not an exaggeration to say that the Japanese nation will literally be obliterated from the face of the earth in spirit as well as in form. All of you know of our aims which are to give back political freedom to the people, that is, to enable them to talk freely, to write freely, and to live freely in a world that has been awakened from ten years of suppression, and, at the same time, to recover economic freedom for the people.

Numerous laws crippled Japanese economy. In short, the economic policy of our Party consists in doing away with the entire system of controlled economy which has been in force since the out-beak of the Sino-Japanese War, in restoring economic freedom.

The members of the Tojo Cabinet have been arrested, the military clique has been dissolved, those in official circles with any feeling of decency have resigned from their positions, but it is to be regretted that politicians who, of all people, should be possessed with a feeling of responsibility, have blandly forgotten that they had followed Tojo's actions and openly declaring that they did so, should now be criticising the army and the bureaucrats in the Diet and elsewhere. At this time, when our country is on the threshold of a new career, we must determine first of all to forsake falsehood for truth and to replace dogmatism by a respect for public opinion.

Those who had worked in close cooperation with the Tojo Cabinet, and, especially those who were instrumental in manouvering the results of the officially-controlled elections of the Tojo regime, should take this occasion to clear their responsibility by resigning from their posts and to refrain from standing as candidates in the coming elections. Indeed, the creation of a new Japan must begin with the voluntary reformation of the country as a whole. Those who, as politicians, occupied responsible positions and planned the officially-controlled elections during the Tojo regime, forming a distinct Tojo party, would do well to retrospect on their past actions. The country can no longer be trifled by these men.

Similar to British

We desire to see a Diet in Japan akin to the British Parliament, in which the freedom of speech of each is respected: such a Diet as that of Great Britain in which the Conservatives who were in opposition, acclaimed the speech made by Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the First British Labor Government. If such scenes come to be enacted, not only in our Diet but at our election meetings and in our streets, the regeneration of Japan is a certainty.

There are many who say that it is yet too early for women's suffrage. There are some who say that probably few women will exercise their right to vote. Perhaps, but, if an enlightened section of women can give political expression to their personal experience or ideals, there can be no doubt that the State will profit by it. I would like to ask the women whether they are satisfied with the present rationing of food whether they have any opinions to express on the improvement of the family life or in the place in which they are employed whether they are content to be taken for granted as so many machines and as beings inferior to men.

The improvement in the moral and social status of women is a vital question, and, it is for this reason that suffrage has been extended to them. Women now have the power to cultivate their own ways of life and to improve their homes and the offices and factories in which they are employed. That is why they cannot afford to throw away what is now being offered them.

The work before our Party, which has liberty and democracy for its ideals in the desire to see peace firmly established, is not only vital but one beset with difficulties. The people harried by the food shortage are crying daily for rice. The Communists are demanding the abolition of the Throne. Japan is between Scylla and Charybdis. She can either save herself or be destroyed. Polical power is needed to extricate her from her difficulties, and, if it is not forthcoming and, if, like in Germany at the end of the First World War, riot is to follow riot, it is not difficult to foresee what will happen. It often makes one wonder if a terrorist revolution to enable the Communists to formulate the popular front is not around the corner.

It is necessary for the Japanese people to awaken from their present stupor to actively manifest to the world that they are a peace-loving, industrious, and conscientious nation, and to set about the task of reconstructing their counry.

Ickes Declares America Must Import Minerals Due to Acute Shortage

Kyodo

NEW YORK, November 9.—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes writing in the December issue of the American Magazine, said that the United States ended the war with such depletion of mineral resources that the nation will become increasingly dependent on imports. He cited petroleum, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, natural gas, flourspur, cadmium, gold, lead, silver, bauxite, vanadium, antimony, tungsten, platinum, asbestos, manganese, nickel and tin as minerals of which the nation has less than 35 years' supply. He said on the basis of "known usable reserves" the United States has only nine major minerals which would last 100 years at the 1935-39 rate of use. He listed among them iron ore, anthracite and bituminous coal, and nitrogen magnesium.

Excess Expenditure Registers Increase

Totaled About ¥13 Billion During Past 3 Months, State Income Decreased

The excess state expenditures during the past three months—August, September and October—amounted to ¥12,904,000,000 according to an announcement made on Thursday by the Bank of Japan, Kyodo reports.

The marked increase was largely due to the rapid and hasty settlements of outstanding accounts relating to the War and Navy Ministries following the termination of the war.

An aggregate total of the state expenditures in excess of the income up to the end of October since January this year totaled ¥21,912,000,000, almost equal to the excess expenditures during the corresponding period last year.

A sharp drop in the state income through taxes and savings as the result of air raids was partly responsible for the increase in the excess expenditures.

Details of the excess state expenditures follows: (In millions)

	1945	1944
January	203	148
February	988	1,090
March	1,695	1,872
April	969	1,073
May	1,394	1,136
June	2,552	1,657
July	1,207	1,663
August	3,959	1,043
September	6,587	1,765
October	2,358	765
November	—	76
December	—	4,244
Total	21,912	16,236

Big War Insurance Payments

Payments to be made by insurance companies, in accordance with the Special Wartime Insurance Law, are expected to amount to ¥42,000,000,000, according to a survey recently conducted by the Central Damage Insurance Association.

Out of the above ¥42,000,000,000, approximately ¥20,000,000,000 was paid out by the end of October against approximately 1,000 policies. The beneficiaries were chiefly individuals who were insured against their furniture, dwelling houses and shops.

Payments to holders of policies of ¥10,000,000 and above will be completed by next spring when the joint investigation body of insurance companies expects to complete its investigation on the spot as regards the extent of damage incurred on insured objects.

Overall Report Given Of Extra War Budget

(Continued From Page 1)

government to effect a change in the exchange rate. Such petitions have been rejected time and again under the pretext that the maintenance of the rate is required to uphold Japan's "political faith" vis-a-vis the Nanking Government under the late President Wang Ching-wei.

Actually, however, they revealed, the military authorities had long abandoned the official exchange rate of ¥18 to 100 yuan, C.R.B. in making purchases of war supplies in China. In March and April, this year, according to these experts, the actual exchange rate freely resorted to by the army was twenty times higher than the official quotation.

In May and June, the army's "black market" exchange rate stood at fifty times higher than the official exchange rate, while the discrepancy rose to 130 times during the three-month period of July, August and September.

In concrete terms, they explained, the official expenditure of ¥1,000,000,000 authorized by the War Office in Tokyo could be actually used for as much as ¥130,000,000 by means of the "black market" exchange rate. This naturally resulted in lavish issuance of C.R.B. notes to add to the vicious inflation in China.

These experts estimated some 80 to 90 per cent of C.R.B. notes now in circulation was due to such manipulation of the exchange rate.

The same method, according to these experts, was also employed by the Japanese military forces in the Southern Regions, where the Southern Development Bank note was officially quoted at par with the Japanese yen. This rate was rigidly applied to in case of civilian remittances.

However, the military made their military purchases on the spot at their "black market" exchange rate five time higher than the official quotation, the same experts revealed.

Consequently, a ¥100,000,00 expenditure on the book of the Foreign Fund in the Finance Ministry actually represented an expenditure of 500.000.000 pesos in the Philippines and 500,000,000 guilders in the Netherland East Indies.

Such manipulation of the exchange rate leading to increasing issuance of Southern Development Bank notes in the Southern Regions caused vicious inflation to the aerious sufferings of the native population.

British Plane Hits 605 mph.

Kyodo

HERNE BAY, England (AP). November 7—Flying through a rain squall, the jet-propelled plane Yellow Meteor reached a speed estimated unofficially at 605 miles an hour yesterday or 136 miles faster than the German-held recognized world record. Test pilot Eric Greenwood raced his plane over an official 186-mile course four times to establish an unofficial world air speed record. His best time of 612 miles per hour did not equal the 613 MPH mark set by RAF Group Captain H.J. Wilson a few minutes earlier. However, Greenwood exceeded Wilson's average of 602 miles per hour.

Aid to Britain Not Agreed

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Secretary of State James Byrnes said yesterday that there was no prospect of immediate agreement between the Anglo-American officials discussing financial aid to Britain. Mr. Byrnes, at a news conference, stated that considerable progress was made, however, and that the possibility of failure was not considered.

Experienced House-Keeper

willing to go anywhere when desired; board outside if necessary.

(Cleaning, washing, sewing, etc.)

NAKAGAWA-GUMI
171 Namamugi, Tsurumi-ku,
YOKOHAMA
(near the end of the street car line)

HELP WANTED

THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF EMPLOYEES

Civil Engineers, Stenographers, Typists, Interpreters, Fingerprint Technicians, Sales Girls, Counter Girls, Theatrical Producer, Telephone Operators, Sanitation Experts, Mechanics, Electricians.

It is necessary that all employees, excepting skilled labor, be able to speak English. Women employees, both Japanese and foreigners, who do not have housing accomodation in Yokohama may reside in a governmentally supervised house where food is supplied.

APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

New Plan Disclosed In Food Distribution

Collective System Abolished; Can Buy Daily Necessities At Designated Shops

The collective distribution system will be abolished in Tokyo by the end of this month in view of the inconveniency of the system and it will be replaced by the free registration system by which Tokyo residents will be able to obtain daily necessities including vegetables, fish and dried or canned goods as well as seasonings directly at designated shops, says the Asahi.

As to staple foodstuffs, rice and wheat and fuel wood will be distributed in accordance with the same system, but distribution offices will be removed to convenient locations. The increase of shops and expediting business transactions will be completed between November 21 and 25.

Greengrocers will be set up in 35 wards, Musashino and Mitaka, towns and Hachioji and Tachikawa cities and one shop is to handle the sale of vegetables to 3,000 people. Fish will be available at distribution offices in 35 wards and Saitama area while for the distribution of dried food, shops are to be set up in 35 wards. The sale of seasonings will be conducted at the newly-installed shops in 35 wards, each shop handling 300 families with some 1,500 members.

Buying Sweet Potatoes

In a drastic measure to prevent Tokyoites from going to farms in Chiba and Saitama Prefectures to buy sweet potatoes, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to buy some 3,000,000 kan of sweet potatoes, (one kan equal to 3.75 kilograms) at the special rate of ¥5 per kan from farmers in the two prefectures and distribute them among the Tokyo citizens, the Asahi reports.

The proposed distribution is a special one and will not affect the people's rice ration. Tokyo people previously were given a special distribution of one and a half kan of sweet potatoes. Thus, they will be receiving a total of two and a half kan of sweet potatoes beside their fixed food ration.

In view of the special distribution, the authorities beginning on intends to tighten their vigilance against the people's atempt to buy sweet potatoes in countryside, the paper stated.

The area where the special distribution is expected to be made include Musashino-cho and Mitakamachi beside 35 wards in the Metropolis. The distribution is expected to commence on Tuesday lasting for about one week.

Want Rice Price Hiked

A request for a big raise in the Government's rice purchasing price was submitted on Friday to Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura by a group of parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors who met the Minister after a parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors' conference held the same day at the Prime minister's official residence in Tokyo, Asahi reports.

At the conference, the attendants requested the Government to take steps to increase the rice purchasing price as a means to encourage farmers to offer rice to the Government, the paper added.

It is the opinion of the parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors that the price under discussion should not be made only to meet an immediate need but the price should be raised to ¥250 or ¥300 level to give satisfaction to farmers. The present purchasing price is ¥92.50 inclusive of subsidy which has been in force since the time of former Agriculture and Forestry Minister Shinya Uchida.

It is hoped that the present double price system should be maintained for the protection of the life of consumers. As for the margin between the purchasing price and sales price, the Government should increase indemnity so that the burden to be borne by the people should be minimized to the greatest possible extent.

EX-SERVICEMEN EVACUATE

296,533 Including Civilians Reach Japan Up to October 31

Japanese army and navy personnels as well as overseas civilians who had evacuated to the Japanese mainland up to October 31, aggregated 296,533 while at present, about 6,600,000 are still remaining at various places outside Japan, according to Kyodo.

Detailed figures of those still remaining overseas are shown in the following table:

Locations	Army	Navy	Civilian	Total
Saghalin	19,000	—	430,000	449,000
Chishima	43,000	2,000	4,000	49,000
Manchuria	700,000	—	1,000,000	1,700,000
Korea	70,000	15,232	579,890	665,122
Amami Oshima	unknown	2,438	—	2,438
Miyakojima	24,332	687	—	25,019
Ishigakijima	5,800	2,953	—	8,853
Oki Daitojima	—	—	—	—
Kita Daitojima	650	—	30	680
Minami Daitojima	3,283	1,130	1,500	5,913
Ogasawarajima	19,685	14,927	—	34,612
Minamitorishima	—	—	—	—
Formosa	200,000	45,247	500,000	745,247
Pagan	56	9	469	534
Rota	1,541	1,913	4,774	8,228
Palao	17,965	6,091	11,070	35,126
Yap	3,226	1,353	27	4,806
Tokobei, Sonsol Meriru	—	—	—	—
Mereyon	—	—	—	—
Enderby	—	—	—	—
Mortlock	429	190	70	689
Truk	13,400	22,906	1,524	36,830
Ponape	5,686	2,140	5,966	13,792
Kusai	3,444	601	25	4,070
Yaluit	—	—	—	—
Namok	—	25	—	25
Maloelap	—	—	—	—
Wotje	—	—	—	—
Wake	291	286	—	577
Mille	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	3,757	—	3,757
Ocean	—	514	—	514
Kutsuru	—	6	—	6
Sororu	—	10	—	10
North China	293,561	6,140	219,175	524,876
Central China	750,000	24,530	120,000	894,530
South China	123,000	4,520	113,000	240,520
Hainan	—	16,494	4,472	20,966
Philippines	61,727	50,973	46,350	159,056
North F.I.C.	32,000	119	2,200	24,319
South F.I.C.	3,600	7,962	6,000	17,562
Siam	116,300	1,255	4,100	121,655
North Malay	36,400	4,236	7,900	49,536
South Malay	48,800	23,840	9,211	81,851
Burma	73,182	1,295	—	74,377
Andaman, Nicobar	13,398	6,062	33	19,493
Sumatra	70,000	4,087	4,760	78,847
Java	43,094	18,011	8,504	69,609
North Borneo	26,476	8,560	11,000	46,036
South Borneo	2,109	10,783	1,483	14,375
Celebes	16,763	7,988	10,124	34,875
Area north of Australia	71,425	20,562	325	92,312
Rabaul	81,000	31,923	—	112,923
New Ireland	unknown	4,664	—	4,664
Bougainville	24,000	21,000	—	45,000
New Guinea	42,000	1,275	—	43,275
Lesser Sunda	20,137	4,238	416	24,791
Grand Total	2,087,840	404,828	[illegible]	[illegible]

West Meets the East

The Judo-minded GI from California is caught by the camera in the midst of his daily grapple-scuffle.

Pfc. West Realizes 10-Years Old Ambition To Display His Tricks in Local Judo Hall

First class private Robert West had no other desire than to toss the Japanese as well as be tossed at the well-known Kodokan at Suidobashi in Tokyo.

Private West, who hails from California, is a keen judo enthusiast. Ever since he took up the sport ten years ago he has harbored the ambition of tangling with the Japanese in their own top-ranking judo-hall. That he is now doing regularly.

Since the first of October, Private West rides in from Yokohama daily and undergoes strenuous judo practices at the Kodokan. His vigor and enthusiasm have astounded the youngsters who have taken to him. They anxiously await his arrival and itch for an opportunity to mix it with the American GI.

Private West is a sho-dan (first rank), a rank he earned six years ago. That means he sports around a black judo belt which the Japanese respect.

RADIO PROGRAM

Armed Forces Radio Network
Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.
On the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.
SUNDAY, November 11

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—RELIGIOUS MUSIC; 0730—NEWS; 0745—At Ease; 0800—SWEET STRINGS; 0830—MORNING MELODIES; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Wings Over Jordan; 1015—MORNING MUSICALE; 1030—Sunday Serenade; 1045—Dick Haymes; 1100—RELAX AND LISTEN; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Concert Hall; 1200—Serenade of Strings; 1215—Hymns from Home; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Magic Carpet; 1300—Music for Sunday; 1330—John Charles Thomas; 1400—Football Game; 1600—Family Hour; 1630—Orch. of the Nations; 1730—Alan Young; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Charlie McCarthy; 1900—Jerry Wayne; 1930—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; 2000—Command Performance; 2030—Hour of Charm; 2100—Globe Theater; 2130—American Album of Music; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words with Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on Shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

Radio Tokyo, JOAK
Sunday, November 11
National (870 gcs.)

0630—Music; 0730—Morning music; National school children's songs; 1130—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Xylophone duet by Yoichi Hiraoka and others; Light music by Radio Tokyo Light Music Band; 1530—Gramaphone music; 1730—Music for children; 1810—English conversation exercise; 1900—Time signal; News; Piano and orchestra; Piano concert No. 5 "Emperor" (Beethoven) by Sonoko Inouye with the Nippon Symphony Orchestra.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Morning music; 1930—Japanese music; Gramaphone music.

TRAIN SCHEDULE REVISED

26 Per Cent Increase in Passenger Service Set From November 20

Revision in schedule of all passenger trains in Japan will be effected from November 20, according to an announcement of the Transportation Ministry. Also a 26 per cent increase in passenger trains will be made while second class cars on short distance trains which had been discontinued during the war will again be replaced in service.

Express trains will be increased on the following lines.

1. Tokaido, Sanyo and Kyushu Lines:
   - Between Tokyo and Hakata (one round trip)
   - Between Tokyo and Moji (one round trip regularly)
   - Between Tokyo and Moji (one round trip, special)
   - Between Tokyo and Osaka (two round trips regularly)
   - Between Tokyo and Osaka (one round trip, special)
2. Tohoku Main Line. Between Ueno and Aomori (one round trip)
3. Joetsu Line: Between Ueno and Niigata (one round trip)
4. Hakodate Main Line. Between Hakodate and Asahikawa (one round trip)

New Organ Proposed To Ease Food Crisis

Vice-Ministers, Councillors Submit Plan to Premier for Immediate Adoption

Realizing that the greatest obstacle in solving the food supply situation lies in the lack of complete coordination among all ministries, each trying to settle it from its own standpoint, parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors agreed on the organization of a new coordination organ to bring all ministries to closer cooperation, at their meeting held on November 8.

Arriving at this understanding, they submitted an urgent demand to Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara for the speedy establishment of such an organ. They plan to organize the new organ with the smallest possible staff, and not make it an additional superficial organization as most of the past committees have been, so that it would be able to exercise its full authority and function.

The vice-ministers and councillors agreed that in order to conquer the grave crisis of food supply and stabilizing the people's livelihood, it is necessary to abolish the independent administration of each ministry and to take steps for the urgent enforcement of a composite policy. Under the circumstances, they stated that it is urgent to speedily organize in the Cabinet a simple but a strong organ.

The parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors also agreed, united as one body, to abolish the principle of each ministry standing independent and to immediately carry out a composite policy in order to wipe out the present foodstuff supply difficulty.

Vast Reclamation Projected

A vast land development plan involving the development of 1,650,000 chobu, (one chobu is equal to two and a half acres) of land, lakes and swamps in the country, under a five-year program was expected to be submitted on Friday by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to a Cabinet meeting for its approval, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported.

The Home Ministry drew up the plan as a means for solving the issues of increased production of foodstuffs and employing demobilized people and others in agricultural production, the paper added.

In drawing up the plan, the same ministry at first took a policy to develop 1,550,000 chobu in four years. But realizing the importance of lakes and swamps in the country in the execution of the development plan, the Ministry changed the plan to a five-year basis. Thus, the Ministry expects that upon the completion of the excepted development work, the production of rice, barley and wheat will be increased by more than 10,000,000 koku (one koku is equal to five bushels.)

Apart from the foregoing plan, the Ministry is reported to have other land improvement plans aiming to reclaim 2,000,000 chobu of land in three years with 600,000 to 700,000 chobu to be cultivated in the first fiscal year.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry recently created the Development Bureau in the organization to be in charge of the execution of the development plans. But opinion is gaining ground that the new bureau is too small in scale to handle development administration having a vital bearing on the life of the people. The outcome of this issue is being watched with interest, the paper stated.

Must Vacate Panama Bases

Kyodo

PANAMA (AP) 7.—American forces must vacate bases granted to the United States in Panama by September 1, 1946, according to Panama's interpretation of the agreement. Foreign Minister Richardo J. Alfaro said last night. United States defense installations cover a total of 37,000 acres and run from searchlight stations to large airfields of which 60 smaller sites have already reverted to Panama since V-J Day.

RADIO STATION FOR SCHOOL

Proposed by Students of Tokyo University of Technology

Plan for a school broadcasting station is being proposed by students of the Machine and Electrical Engineering Departments of Tokyo University of Technology.

The idea originated with Tamio Iida, Tsuneo Kubota and several other third year men of the Machine Department who desired to broadcast lectures by well known professors, student's sport news and concerts, making the broadcasts replace the varsity paper to report student news and opinion. With support gained from their classmen and under the leadership of Assistant Professor Okochi of the Electrical Engineering Department, the plans are taking concrete shape.

Short wave broadcasts which can be cheaply undertaken will be made as a start but broadcasts with students of the entire country as the objective is the aim of the plan. The students intend to buy 2 kilowatt dynamos and transmitters originally marked for the army and have requested for permit from General MacArthur's headquarters.

Also to solicit aid from teachers and graduates, a student committee will attend the general meeting of the Kuramae Industrial Engineering Club on November 13 where explanations will be made to gain support and aid.

ESTABLISHING FREE CLINICS

In compliance with the August wishes of Her Majesty the Empress, the Society for the Relief of War Sufferers will sponsor the setting up of temporary clinics in war-devastated areas throughout the country, where not only war sufferers and repatriates from overseas, but ordinary people will be able to receive medical treatment free of charge for 15 days from the beginning of December, reports Kyodo.

With the cooperation of the Red Cross Hospital, Saisei Kai, Society for the Prevention of tuberculosis, Japan Medical Society and other groups concerned with medical activities in prefectures cities and towns, the Society for the Relief of War Sufferers will dispatch doctors, pharmacists and nurses to designated places. During the 15 days while the clinics are open, medical treatment is available every day even on holidays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Industrialists to Meet

The All Japan Commerce and Industry Rehabilitation Meeting is scheduled to be held at 1 p.m. on November 14 at the Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the Japan Commerce, Industry and Economy Association, Central Association of Commercial and Industrial Unions and the Tokyo branch of the Central Association of Commercial and Industrial Unions, Kyoto reports. At the meeting, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Commerce Industry and Economy Association, and Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, President of the Central Association of Commercial and Industrial Union's are expected to make speeches respectively to be followed by addresses made by representatives of business men and industrialists.

Surplus of Doctors Is Expected in Japan

Demobilization and College Graduates May Create Excess of 40,000

With numerous demobilized army and navy surgeons returning home from their domestic and overseas posts and medical college students expected to be graduated in great number, there will be a surplus of 30,000 to 40,000 medical practitioners in the country in a few years, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The paper added that already 7,650 surgeons have been demobilized while 12,560 others are expected to be discharged from their duties in the future, making a total of 20,120. Of this total, 2,700 are slated to be absorbed by the Military Relief Board, leaving a balance of 17,510 physicians out of employment.

In addition, medical colleges throughout the country will turn out a total of 30,910 students by 1949 the paper pointed out. The authorities also have to expect the return from oversees of many physicians together with medical college graduates and unemployed suregons will make a total of some 50,000. Also the number of practicing physicians in the country as of August 1 of last year totaled 44,000.

It is calculate that medical service can be properly provided in this country with one physician to 1,300 persons. On this basis, the number of doctors in the country in a few years will exceed what will be actually required—a surplus of 30,000 to 40,000 physicians is expected.

To counter this situation, the Welfare Ministry, according the same journal, is said to be planning to assign suplus doctors to villages and towns where no physicians are now practicing. The Ministry also intends to see that unemployed physicians are discouraged from trying to remain in the cities, a trend which is notable among them, and also is contemplating to confer with the Education Ministry for an arrangement to reduce the number of students in the medical colleges.

Matsumura Visits Chiba

Kenzo Matsumura, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, who arrived in Chiba at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, immediately proceeded to the prefectural government, reported Kyodo. Inviting the Governor of the prefecture, section chiefs, the Mayor and the president of the Agricultural Society, he explained the Ministry's policy and later listened to suggestions regarding the attitude of farmers delivering farm products to the Government and the revision of official prices for perishable food items.

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WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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EXPERIENCED elderly Japanese woman who cannot speak English seeks position as cook or amah in American family in Tokyo. Apply Box 152, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

OLD meissen china-ware 18th century (Marcolini) complete set for 6 persons, unique for high class art-dealers or collectors as investment; for immediate sale on account of departure. Apply Box 150, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1945

The Explosive Food Situation

It is more than obvious that with regard to food, clothing, and shelter, the three basic essentials for human life, the urban population of defeated Japan is experiencing untold hardship. The plight of the ten million people who lost their homes in the air raids and the six million people who are now estimated to be out of employment is particularly serious.

The critical food situation, which admits of no delay in its solution, presents in addition a dangerous social problem of a peculiar sort because of the striking contrast between the condition of the urban and the rural populations. For although the food situation is serious throughout the country, the farming population manages to eat relatively well from its own produce. But the non-farming population, including not only the urban population but the evacuees in the country, are suffering from a desperate shortage of food. In the large cities, people dropping dead in the streets from starvation or malnutrition are getting to be not an altogether rare phenomenon. Those who are suffering less conspicuously, but suffering none the less, must be beyond computation. In contrast the farmers are relatively well fed, and those in regions close to the urban black market centers have plenty of bank notes in their pockets. This glaring inequality between the urban and the rural population constitutes a new factor making for social unrest in postwar Japan.

The production of rice for the present year, estimated at 47,000,000 koku, is the poorest since 1909. The shortage for the next twelve months will amount to 23,000,000 koku, and no substitute food is available. If no remedial step is taken promptly, the Japanese people, except for the farming population, will be without food for five months during the coming year.

The Government, in this situation, has applied to the Allied authorities for permission to import 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, but no very definite plan seems to have been worked out as yet as to how the shipments and the payments are to be arranged. In the meantime, the Government has announced that it will do its best to secure the maximum delivery of the new crop of rice from the farmers, but neither the Government nor the farmers seem to be very confident of the adequacy of the deliveries. The food situation in the towns, or what remains of the towns, is becoming aggravated every day, and the town dwellers, forced to desperation, are making frantic efforts to procure food by any means, whether these means are legal or not. According to reports, the exodus from Tokyo to the neighboring agricultural districts on November 3 and 4 reached the million mark, all of the travelers bent on the sole mission of buying something from the farming villages.

Taking advantage of the situation, the farmers are selling their potatoes to the urban visitors at prices ten, twenty, or even thirty times the official quotations. In addition the farmers often demand presents in kind. In this vicious practice the farmers are not entirely without excuse. The cost of fertilizers, of agricultural labor, of implements, and the like have risen tremendously, and the farmers must cover this outlay or else restrict production. The farmers, moreover, have a grievance against the Government, for during the war they were forced to deliver their products at unreasonably low prices on the ground that it was necessary in order to win the war. Now, however, since it has all ended in vain, the farmers are filled with a bitter resentment against the official purchasing system.

Many farmers, reacting against the wartime restraint, are giving themselves up to unabashed commercialism, stopping at nothing to miss no opportunity to get as much as possible while the getting is good. In certain districts an agitation has even arisen for the suspension of deliveries through official channels. This can only mean a further aggravation of the food situation, while the soaring prices of agricultural produce will accelerate the progress of vicious inflation. If this situation continues unchecked, the contrast between town and country may breed an antagonism of serious proportions.

The Government has so far evolved no practical policy to meet this situation. Admittedly the problem is not of such a character that it can be met by governmental action alone, but the Government obviously cannot allow matters to drift as it is doing now. In order to secure the delivery of produce according to schedule, the Government is appealing to the patriotic and humanitarian sentiments of the farmers. But this is just about as effective as the attempt which was made to win the war by repeating the propagandistic formula about the solidarity of the Oriental nations.

Strictly speaking, of course, the urban inhabitants visiting the farming districts to buy food are accomplices in undermining the rationing system, for the more numerous such people are, the more reluctant will the farmers become to deliver their produce to the rationing authorities at official prices. But buying expeditions to the farming villages are a deplorable necessity for the vast majority of city consumers. The tragedy will reach a critical explosion point when the savings of the urban population are gone.

The farmers may satisfy their grievances against the Government by lining their pockets at the expense of the urban inhabitants, but there is a limit, physical and moral, to the endurance of the latter. Unless the prevailing distress is alleviated by effective measures, food riots, which may easily break out in the urban centers, may develop eventually into a major social and political disturbance.

KYOTO HOLDING LECTURES

Personnel of U.S. 6th Army to Hear Japanese Culture

Plans are underway to hold lectures on Japanese culture shortly for the personnel of the U.S. Sixth Army stationed in Kyoto, states Kyodo.

The undertaking is under the auspices of the Cooperative Association for International Cultural Relations of Kyoto and the lecturers include authorities of Kyoto's academic world.

The lectures will be (1) Introduction to Japan's Cultural History by Naojiro Nishida, professor at Kyoto Imperial University; (2) Old Buildings In and Around Kyoto by Dr. Shunichi Amanuma, former professor at Kyoto Imperial University; (3) Characteristics of Japanese Arts; (4) Japanese Culture and Buddhism; (5) Japanese Culture and Christianity by Chuichi Uoki, porfessor at Doshisha University; (6) Japanese Dramas by Shutaro Miyake, noted dramatic critic and (7) Japanese Spirit by Dr. Masaki Kosaka, professor at Kyoto Imperial University.

The second and third lectures will be held at Kyoto Imperial University and other lectures at Doshisha University.

APPOINTED TO SCAP STAFF

Joseph Keenan to Serve as Counsel In War Criminals' Trial

Joseph B. Keenan has been appointed by the Supreme Commander as counsel on his Staff for the trial of persons charged with such war crimes as consist of planning, preparing, initiating, or waging a war of aggression or in violation of international treaties and agreements or of participating in a common plan or conspiracy for any of the foregoing purposes according to a PRO release on Friday.

Keenan, born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, January 11, 1888, is a graduate of Brown, class of 1910, and Harvard Law School, 1913. He has practiced law in Cleveland, and came to Washington from Ohio. He served in the Department of Justice from 1933 to 1939 and was at one time Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Criminal Division and later the Assistant to the Attorney General. During the first World War he served with the 137th Field Artillery with the AEF and later with the Judge Advocate General's Department. He is now engaged in private practice in Washington.

TRUMAN OFFERS BROAD SCHEME TO REMEDY U.S. INDUSTRIAL ILLS

Proposes Open-Minded Collective Bargaining and Responsibility and Integrity on Both Sides

Appearing before thirty-six management and labor delegates at the opening session of the National Labor Management Conference, in Washington on November 5, President Truman said that the worried public expected them to find a permanent foundation for industrial peace and progress without Government control. The President made three broad proposals to remedy industrial ills. Open-minded collective bargaining conducted with firm resolve to reach an agreement 2. If the bargaining fails the use of impartial machinery to reach settlements on the basis of proven facts and realities 3. Responsibility and integrity on both sides in living up to the agreements once made. The President said that the American people do not like industrial strikes which have retarded prosperity especially after both groups promised solemnly that they would cooperate with the Government through the reconversion period.

Asserting that he is anxious to remove all wartime controls as speedily as possible, the President declared that labor and management must find a way of revolving their differences. The President said:

On this conference have been based many high hopes of the American people. Their eyes are turned here in the expectation that you will furnish a broad and permanent foundation for industrial peace and progress. I want to make it clear that this is your conference a— management-labor conference—and not a Government conference. You have not been chosen by me or any Government official. You have been selected by the leading labor and industrial organizations in the United States. There has been no interference by the Government in that selection. By the very nature of the task before you, you appear here not as representatives merely of the organization which chose you; but as public-spirited citizens, of all groups of our people. Each of you is now a member of the team which the American people hope will recommend a definite policy in the field of industrial relations. We must begin with the firm realization that every citizen in our nation has an identity of interest and a great stake in the maintenance of industrial peace and in the development of nature, and effective ways of achievisg it.

Urges Democratic Methods

The time has come for labor and management to handle their own affairs in the traditional American democratic way. I hope that I can give up the President's wartime powers as soon as possible, so that management and labor can again have the full and undivided responsibility for providing the production that we must have to safeguard our domestic economy and our leadership in international affairs. Your Government, although it is acting as your host, has no hand in the direction or the recommendations of this conference. This is your opportunity to prove that you can come to understanding and agreement without political or Government pressure. The outcome of this conference rests with the representatives of management and Labor. But—as in all other public affairs—the outcome also rests with the American public who, by their interest and concern, can be a constant reminder that a refusal to see the other fellow's point of view has no place in these meetings. Our country is worried about our industrial relations. It has a right to be. That worry is reflected in the halls of the Congress in the form of all kinds of proposed legislation. You have it in your power to stop that worry. I have supreme confidence in your ability to find a democratic way to compose industrial difficulties. Under the patriotic pressure of a desperate war crisis, management and labor have performed a miracle of production for four years working together voluntarily but under a measure of Government control. These controls must soon disappear. Many have already gone. And yet, as soon as the first ones were taken off, industrial strife appeared. Some of it was expected by the American people in this period of adjustment. But I am sure that they never expected anything like the amount of strife which has been threatened. And I know that the American people do not like it—especially after the solemn promise by the representatives of both management and labor that they would cooperate with their Government through the reconversion period.

Problems Not Insoluble

I make no effect to fix the blame. I have tried to lay fairly before the people the position of labor and the position of industry. They both have problems, grave and worrisome problems. But they are not insoluble problems. Essentially, they are the problems of adjustment to the drastic changes brought about by the three and a half years of war.

The important thing is to remember that those problems—and their solution—cannot be allowed to stop us in our struggle to reconvert from war to peace. For until we successfully reconvert our productive capacity, we cannot hope to proceed further toward our goal of full employment and in increased standard of living. If labor and management, in an industry or in a company, find that they cannot come to an agreement, a way must be found of their differences without stopping production. Finding the best way to accomplish that result without a Government directive to either labor or industry—that is your job. There are many considerations involved. At the basis of them all, is not only the right, but the duty, to bargain collectively. I do not mean giving service to that abstract. I mean the willingness on both sides, yes, the determination, to approach the bargaining table with an open mind, with an appreciation of what is on the other side of the table—and with a firm resolve to reach an agreement fairly. If that fails, if the bargaining produces no results, there must be a willingness to use some impartial machinery for reaching decisions on the basis of proven facts and realities, instead of rumor or propaganda or partisan statements. This is the way to eliminate unnecessary friction. This is the way to prevent lockouts and strikes. This is the way to find methods not only of peaceful negotiation of labor contracts, but also of insuring industrial peace for the lifetime of such contracts. Contracts once made must be lived up to, and should be changed only in the manner agreed upon by the parties. If we expect confidence in agreements made, there must be responsibility and integrity on both sides in carrying them out.

Substitute Is Needed

Some substitute must be found for jurisdictional strikes. Business simply cannot stop, life and property just cannot be endangered. Merely because of some internal disagreement between factions of labor, in which management can rightfully have no part and no interest. There can be no moral or economic justification for stopping production while rival organizations contend with each other. Labor has a particular interest in this matter—for nothing is so destructive of public confidence in the motives of trade unionism as a jurisdictional strike.

On the other hand, management too often has looked upon labor relations as a step-child of its business, to be disregarded until the controversy has reached a point where real collective bargaining becomes very difficult, if not almost impossible. It happens all too frequently that in the actual process of collective bargaining, delaying tactics are practised with the result that there is no real bargaining. . . . The world now needs the produce of our mills and factories—everything stands ready and primed for a great future. But situations can change rapidly for unparalleled opportunity may not long remain open. We must have production—vast production. We must have it soon.

In order to have it, labor and management must work together to expand the economy of our nation—as they worked together to protect the safety of our nation during the war. If we get the production that we need—the production which our resources and industrial skill make possible—the present problem of wages and prices will be easier to solve. Production means employment. It means economic health. It means higher wages and lower prices. It means the difference between strength and prosperity, and uncertainty and depression. The men in this room direct a cross section of American industry, and lead American labor of all opinions. But you will fully succeed only if labor and industry as a whole will willingly accept our decisions, and will adopt actions developed out of this conference. The American people know the enormous size of your task. But the stakes are enormous too. If the people do not find the answers here, they will find them some place else.

The whole system of private enterprise and individual opportunity depends upon finding them. When industrial strife becomes widespread, all of us lose the things we need—the wages that labor wants, the earnings and dividends that businessmen and investors want. No realist can expect the millenum of no strike, no lock-out at once. But continued production and an expanding industry unhampered as far as humanly possible by stoppages of work, are absolutely essential to the process. That is the road to security at home and to peace abroad.

Arrest of Lieut. Izumi Ordered

First Lieutenant Kiichi Izumi, who was assigned to the 34th Army in Korea during September this year and formerly attached to the Japanese Army headquarters in Hankow, will be surrendered to the authorities of the Omori Prison Camp for incarceration, it was directed by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Monday.

PROFILES

KETTERING OF GM

By Lester Velie
In Coronet

III

Today Kettering is caustic about experts and textbooks.

"Experts are men who know all the reasons why a thing can't be done." As for textbooks, "no matter what we are doing, if it is new, we can always find a book that will tell us it can't be done. To protect ourselves we have a simple rule at the laboratories. When we start a new problem, we stay away from the library because it may handicap our thinking.

First thing Kettering did when he got his college diploma from Ohio State at 28 was chuck it in a wastebasket. He had already learned that "an inventor is a fellow who doesn't take his education too seriously.

Hired at fifty dollars a week by the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Kettering's first assignment was to make cash registers run by electricity. The ponderous cash registers of the time had to be cranked by handles, and an over-vigorous yank would derange the insides.

Electrical engineers knew it couldn't be done, because the electrical motor required would have to be bigger than the cash register itself. "That was my good luck," says Kettering. "It isn't the things you don't know that hurt you. It's the things you think you know for sure that ain't so." He figured all that was required was a little motor that could give one quick spurt of energy and would cool off in the few seconds between operations.

The new cash register outmoded all the hand cranked machines of the time and created a new market in 1907, a depression year. Kettering had "created dissatisfactions" among cash register users. "A satisfied customer may be the best advertisement," says Kettering, "but he's the poorest purchaser. The biggest peacetime job of my laboratories is to create dissatisfactions."

Inventor Kettering was making 75 dollars a week when his electric motor revolutionized cash registers. Shortly afterward, he resigned to go out on his own.

Sets Up Laboratory

Kettering was now 34, married and the father of a baby son, He took his 1,500 dollars of savings, bought a lathe, set up a laboratory in a friend's barn, and went into business as a researcher. He called it the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co., later shortened to Delco, and became its general manager, salesman, advertising writer, inventor and machinist.

Kettering gathered about himself some of the bright young men of the cash register company. They worked nights for Kettering without pay. The lanky eccentric became "Boss Ket", and the sweating gang around him, "his boys."

Neighbors who saw lights blazing from the barn laboratory at all hours of the night called him and his boys "those crazy fools in the barn on Dayton View." The first of this barnyard tinkering was a new ignition system which increased the driving range of the automobile from three hundred miles to more than two thousand miles on a single set of dry cells. The Cadillac Motor Co. installed the new system as standard equipment on its cars in 1910, and "Boss Ket" and Delco were on their way.

No sooner was the system installed than there came complaints that it caused engines to knock. This was the knock heard round the world, for it led to Ethyl gasoline. Kettering decided that the knock was caused by the violent pressure on the gasoline fuel after it had been ignited by the spark plug. If something could be put into the gasoline to fortify it against the high pressure, the knock would disappear.

With a co-worker, he started to look for that something. Kettering remembered the trailing arbutus of his boyhood days. If the fuel were colored red like the leaves of the plant, it might absorb more radiant heat and evaporate faster.

They tried elemental iodine. It suppressed the knock, but it turned the automobile engine into a chemical factory which produced unwelcome wastes. Then they went straight through every known chemical substance in the world in search of the right ingredient.

Aides Ready to Quit

This took five years. On the way some of Kettering's researchers came to him in a delegation and said, "Boss, we are still young, and would like to do something in the world, and we don't want to be kept on this problem forever. We don't see any hope of working it out."

The Boss asked his boys for a few days' time to see what he could think up. On the train from Detroit to Dayton the next day he spotted on the seat beside him a newspaper headline stating, "University Professor Discovers Universal Solvent." The solvent was selenium oxychloride.

"Here's one we'd better try before we quit," he told his researchers when he got back to the laboratory. Theoretically, it should have induced knock, but it turned out to be a powerful knock suppressor, and it led to Ethyl gasoline.

From fuels Kettering turned to Diesel engines. General Motors executives were dubious. They weren't interested in the Diesel business. It was a cumbersome thing, requiring two hundred pounds of metal to produce one horsepower of energy.

Kettering bought a sea-going yacht at his own expense. It was a 600-ton craft, 125 feet long, requiring a crew of 25 men. It was equipped with Diesels and became a floating workshop probing the secrets of the Diesel power.

Outfitted by Kettering it was something out of the future. A dialing system permitted guests to call their friends' rooms or tune in phonograph music. It had radio direction finders years before other vessels did. It had a Fathometer to determine depth and a gyroscope to keep the boat stable in rough weather. It was equipped with a thousand-book liberary, soft and salt water showers.

(To Be Concluded)

PEOPLE BEGIN TO EXPRESS VIEWS MORE FREELY ON WAR GUILT ISSUE

Military and Government Leaders' Guilt Clear, But What About the Nation As a Whole?

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI

One of the notable developments in political affairs during the last few weeks is the emergence of movements for clarifying the responsibilities of men of public affairs for the war. Among such movements those started by the newspapermen have already taken tangible shape in demanding the resignation of those who held responsible positions during the war. Apparently, they have met with a certain measure of success, as can be gathered from available reports. But there is an outcome more important than an appraisal of their success or failure. They have given expression to what the liberals in this country have been seriously thinking for long years since the Manchurian incident—namely, who started the hostilities with China which developed into the fatal Pacific War?

It will not be an exaggeration to state that the liberals were interested in the efforts of the Government for revealing the causes of the defeat, which were started following the surrender. They endorsed the governmental step to go deeply into the matter in the hope that this might lead to more essential steps to clarify war guilt. This being their real objective, the pressmen's agitation, which aroused a lively discussion on this vital question of war guilt, has been hailed by them with whole-hearted enthusiasm. From the fact that some of the leading newspapers have taken up this question editorially can be discerned the signs of the times. From the time of Christ's earthly life down to this day there have been many self-styled leaders of the people who were able discern the face of the sky but failed to read the signs of the times. Today not only the intellectuals but also the masses have come to distrust those "blind leaders of the blind"; for their suffering and distress is too great for them to be deceived into fanatic beliefs again.

Man in Street Helpless

With regard to the question of war guilt, to determine who are to be rightly held responsible for the grave national error is not so difficult as to decide who are to be absolved from the responsibility, particularly from the moral point of view. In the complexity of modern society the man in the street is utterly helpless against the working of the intricate mechanism of the State. War may be declared or started regardless of his views on the matter and undemocratic legislation may be enacted against his will.

In that case he may not be held responsible even if he cannot be totally free from participation in the acts as a member of the nation. But morally as well as theoretically, the entire nation must bear responsibility always for any act committed by the country. As a matter of fact, the rising tide of the militarism in this country could have been stemmed had the Diet stood firmly against it 15 years ago. And is it not the responsibility of the voters who allowed the Diet members whom they elected to yield to the military's force or temptations? It is true that the realities of politics are far from enabling scattered intelligent votes to hold effectively against the overwhelming majority of irresponsible, blind votes. Nevertheless, legally as well as morally those intelligent voters must share with others' responsibility for any national policy the Diet sanctions. Their only relief is that in this country declaration of war has nothing to do with the voters; the Constitntion does not provide for any expression of the people's mind on this fateful matter in national life.

Thus, in accordance with the different viewpoints they adopt, the press and the public are beginning to express freely their opinions on the question of war guilt, which is good beginning in the democratization of the country. Those who stand on the viewpoint that the sole responsibility rests on men of public affairs, are severely attacking those leaders, dissociating themselves from any of the wartime national activities and protesting against the idea of and movements for national repentance.

The "Nippon Sangyo Keizai" voiced that sentiment editorially several days ago. "Those who can be classed from our point of view unmistakably as war criminals in any sense," said the journal, "are complacently remaining in the same positions of leadership or responsibility, and some of them go so far as to publicly state that the responsibility for opening the war rests upon the entire nation in an attempt to dodge responsibility. Those impudent individuals must be tried by us and punished at our own hands."

Any intelligent Japanese can fully appreciate such sentiment, witnessing every day indescribable suffering of innocent victims of the war which those blind leaders started. On the other hand, however, there is a large section of liberals who want to subject themselves to a searching examination while dealing severely with the conduct of collaborators of the militarists. Something of this conscientious attitude is found in an editorial of the Asahi." "We had," it said "consistently maintained a critical and resisting attitude (towards the militarist and ultranationalist forces) at first resolutely and overtly and later covertly. . . . until the start of the new political structure movement led by Prince Konoe. Thereafter we were forced to keep step, agaainst our will, with the government policies. To our bitter regret, we could not raise our voice of protest or of criticism against the Government at the time of the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance." Then the journal explained what it did after the surrender, admitting the fact that its efforts did not go further than to follow the general trend of attacking the criminal deeds of the militarists, the bureaucrats and the Zaibatsu. The noteworthy part of the article was this: "We should not be hesitant in carrying out drastic measures in crushing all the old evils. In order to administer justice to others we ourselves must be subjected to a rigorous examination. In the case of activities of the press, in particular, this act of self-examination and self-purification is an indispensable preliminary to the success in wiping out every vestige of the old evils from the country."

Whatever may be their viewpoints and emphasis, they cannot but hear the call of the hour—the call for the mobilization of all constructive forces and the elimination of all destructive forces, thereby ensuring the complete regeneration of this country. And in answering this call they will doubtless form a united front. Regrettably, however, the eternal truth that "every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation and a house divided against a house falleth" has not always been remembered by the reformers.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Foreign Ladies With Japanese Nationality

To the Editor:

About 2,000 foreigners live in Kairuizawa, who receive foreigners' rations as they are not supposed to be able to live on pure Japanese food. Besides them there are about 40 to 50 foreign ladies with Japanese nationality; most of them came to Japan before the outbreak of war, some of them were bereaved of their husbands, who became soldiers. They had nobody to take care of them, and considering that they had a foreign stomach, too, they begged the police for foreign distributions. But the policemen said that were not able to give distributions to the 40 persons. So it happened that the poor ladies and their children, who could not get additional nutriment like other Japanese subjects due to lack of relations, and knowledge of the language were in a much worse situation than the ordinary Japanese.

"You are a Japanese subject, so we can't give you foreign distribution. You have a foreign face, so we cannot allow you to mix with Japanese." Every attempt to get some food from the farmers was strictly prohibited by the gendarmerie, who threatened the farmers with hours of examination, when they dared to speak with a foreigner even of Japanese nationality. On one side these ladies were forbidden to mix with foreigners because of their Japanese nationality, on the other side Japanese were cried at if they were seen speaking with a foreigner (even of Japanese nationality). Where is the logic?

After the end of the war, there was oil and sugar distribution in many districts of Japan, even in the Nagano district. Why not in Karuizawa? Who can live on 8 dry slices of bread daily and some miso, shoyu and salt?

A Negro or a Japanese is an American if he has American citizenship. But no foreigner of Japanese nationality is looked upon as a Japanese—except for the food question!

What do the Japanese understand by nationality?

A Reader